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**Annual Report
on State and Area
Occupational
Requirements
for Vocational
Education**



Fiscal Year 1978

Council Bluffs

I O W A J O B S E R V I C E

Placement Division
Affiliated with
Employment and Training Administration
United States Department of Labor

ANNUAL REPORT ON STATE AND AREA
OCCUPATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

FISCAL YEAR 1978

Council Bluffs, Iowa Labor Area

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PREFACE

This report is submitted in accordance with Section 123 (a) (8) of the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 and represents findings with respect to the statewide needs for vocational education in Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

It provides vocational education planners with essential information regarding future demand and supply for specific occupations. Such information should enable the planners to better adapt vocational programs to meet anticipated labor demand.

Separate reports are available for Iowa and major labor areas within the state.

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I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. Area Coverage and Description

The Council Bluffs Labor area is defined as Pottawattamie County and is located on the western border of the state adjacent to Omaha, Nebraska. Approximately 69 percent (59,500) of the county's 86,700 inhabitants reside in the city of Council Bluffs (1970 Census projected to 1975). The Council Bluffs Employment Office also serves two surrounding rural counties: Harrison and Mills. These counties had a combined population estimated at 29,500 in 1975.

Table 1, the annual average nonagricultural wage and salary employment, Pottawattamie County, clearly shows the dominance of nonmanufacturing industry over manufacturing. Nonmanufacturing in 1976 numbered 19,700 employees while manufacturing numbered 3,000.

Manufacturing categories of durable compared to nondurable goods shows an even number of employees. Nonmanufacturing, on the other hand, is much more diversified. Wholesale and Retail trade, the dominant Nonmanufacturing category, shows Retail exceeds Wholesale trade four-fold. The Service and Mining category and the Government category represent almost half of the employees in Nonmanufacturing. Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities, though not a major category, represents one-eighth of Nonmanufacturing employees. Construction and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate account for only a small proportion of the Nonmanufacturing division.

In short, Pottawattamie County is dominated by nonmanufacturing industry as opposed to manufacturing.

TABLE 1

ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT *
POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY, 1972 - 1976

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers (except domestics)	22000	22900	23400	21900	22700
Manufacturing	3900	4300	4200	2800	3000
Durable Goods	1600	1800	1700	1500	1500
Nondurable Goods	2300	2500	2500	1400	1400
Nonmanufacturing	18100	18600	19200	19100	19700
Construction	800	1000	1100	700	700
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities	3000	3000	2900	2700	2700
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5400	5500	5800	5700	6000
Wholesale Trade	900	1000	1000	1100	1100
Retail Trade	4500	4500	4800	4600	4900
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	800	900	900	900	900
Service and Mining	4000	4100	4300	4500	4700
Government	4100	4100	4300	4600	4700
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	0	**	100	**	0

* Excludes domestics, self-employed and unpaid family workers and agricultural employees.

** Less than 50 persons

Source: Research and Statistics Division, Iowa Department of Job Service

B. Recent Area Employment and Unemployment Trends

The trend in the Council Bluffs labor economy can be determined by studying the data provided in Table 2. That table provides labor force, employment, and unemployment statistics for the period since 1973.

Like most other areas of the country, the Pottawattamie labor force grew appreciably through 1974---reflecting an enlarging population and a prosperous economy. In 1975, though, during the depths of the recession, work was much harder to find. As job hunting became less and less productive, people became discouraged and simply gave up their job search, thus removing themselves from the labor force. It is not surprising, then, that the 1975 annual average labor force for this area was significantly lower than the prior year level. More prosperous conditions in 1976 have brought people back into the labor force. Over half of the labor force decline in 1975 was recovered in 1976. As the national and local economies continue to improve, the labor force should continue to expand in 1977.

Similar to the labor force, employment levels also rose through the end of 1974 and then fell sharply in 1975. While industries across-the-board lost employment, the most significant layoffs occurred in the meatpacking industry. The recent higher employment figures reflect the recovery of that industry and the generally better economic conditions in 1976. Correspondingly, note the significant declines in unemployment since 1975.

In conclusion, Council Bluffs area residents will find more and more jobs opening in 1977 and beyond. But, this increase in job availability will be partially offset by a number of people returning to the labor force, after having left it during the recession. Still, there is no question but that the number of people unemployed will continue to ease downward in 1977.

TABLE 2

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND JOBLESS RATES
POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>MONTH</u>	<u>CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE</u>	<u>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>JOBLESS RATE</u>
1976:	January	39700	36700	3100	7.8
	February	39800	36700	3100	7.9
	March	40100	36900	3100	7.9
	April	39900	37400	2500	6.2
	May	40500	38000	2500	6.2
	June	41400	38400	3000	7.2
	July	41200	38400	2800	6.8
	August	40100	37500	2500	6.4
	September	40400	38100	2300	5.7
	October	40700	38400	2200	5.5
	November	40500	38300	2100	5.3
	December	40300	38300	2000	5.1
	Average	40400	37800	2600	6.5
1975:	January	40900	37400	3500	8.4
	February	40800	36900	3900	9.5
	March	40800	37000	3800	9.4
	April	40800	37200	3700	9.0
	May	40700	37700	3100	7.5
	June	42100	38300	3800	9.1
	July	41100	37600	3200	8.4
	August	40500	37000	3500	8.6
	September	40900	37200	3700	9.0
	October	41200	37500	3700	9.0
	November	41400	37600	3700	9.0
	December	41000	37500	3500	8.6
	Average	39300	36400	2900	7.4
1974:	January	40200	38000	2200	5.6
	February	40500	38200	2300	5.7
	March	40900	38700	2200	5.3
	April	41000	39000	1900	4.7
	May	41600	39800	1800	4.3
	June	41900	39600	2400	5.7
	July	42000	39600	2400	5.6
	August	41300	39100	2300	5.5
	September	41900	39400	2400	5.8
	October	41600	39500	2100	5.1
	November	41400	39200	2200	5.4
	December	41700	39100	2600	6.3
	Average	41300	39100	2200	5.4

Source: Research and Statistics Department of Iowa Department of Job Service

II. ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION

A. Labor Demand: Overall Projections

1. Occupational Projections Methodology

Occupational projections for the Omaha SMSA are developed by the Research and Statistics Department of the Nebraska Job Service following the basic methodology in Volume I of Tomorrow's Manpower Needs. Industrial employment is projected to 1985 by regression analysis, based on annual average wage and salary workforce employment by industry. These projections are converted to occupational employment by applying a staffing patterns matrix similar to that in Volume IV of Tomorrow's Manpower Needs. A change factor for the 11 year period 1974 to 1985 is obtained for each occupation and applied to 1974 employment data. The use of such data as a base keeps the projections in line with the "place of residence" concept in estimating labor force and unemployment. Replacement needs are based on annual average employment figures and statewide separation rates developed from 1970 Census data.

The following information is included:

- (1) Projected average annual job openings due to growth 1974 - 1985.
- (2) Projected average annual job openings due to separation 1974 - 1985.
- (3) Total projected average annual job openings due to growth and to separation 1974 - 1985.

Growth openings represent an increase or decrease in employment due to projected industrial growth or contraction. These projections represent needs anticipated from the extension of past trends, rather than actual employment predictions.

Separation openings represent jobs already present in the economy and accounted for in the employment levels. These jobs do not represent a change in the level of employment, but rather, a need for additional workers skilled in the specific occupation.

Total openings, therefore, are the sum of needs due to growth or contraction and needs due to separations from presently held positions.

2. Projections (One Year and Five Year)

a. Overall Trends

A real understanding of employment trends requires a careful analysis of changes going on in each industry. Summarized below are industry trends in the Council Bluffs area.

The Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry has remained stable the last five years. This sector of the economy is relatively unaffected by seasonal and cyclical changes in the economy. No significant change from this norm is expected.

The Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities industry grew slowly through 1973, then weakened in 1974 and 1975. Furthermore, the decline was primarily caused by the recessionary decrease in the volume of goods shipped 1974-1976. Shipping now is up again, however, so this industry in 1977 should return to its former levels. With the increasing importance of the railroads and railroad towns, this industry has potential for significant growth during this decade.

Employment in Government has grown rapidly since 1970. In fact, now in this county there are 41% more people working in government jobs than were in the first month of 1970. Two important explanations for the growth of this "industry" are: 1) the Public Service Employment program, which involves the creation of jobs for unemployed persons, as a means of alleviating high unemployment, and 2) the increasing demand for government services- for more regulation, more protection, more aid, etc. Despite calls for reducing BIG government, chances appear slim that will happen. Expect government to continue growing.

Employment in the Service and Mining industry has grown appreciably during this decade. The pace was not even slowed by the recent recession. The service industry is a growing one nationwide, and Pottawattamie County is no exception. Continued employment growth can therefore be expected in this category.

2. Projections (One Year and Five Year)

a. Overall Trends (continued)

Manufacturing employment has been volatile during the 1970's. It started out the decade with about 3200 people. By September 1973, the number had grown to 4500. By February 1975, the job count was down to only 2500. So, after growing so strongly through 1973, manufacturing employment declined through 1974 and then nosedived in early 1975. Heavy layoffs in the local meat packing industry caused this steep fall, although many other sectors in this industry, affected by the recession, also contributed to the general decline. Since the low in February 1975, manufacturing employment has made encouraging gains, accelerated by the arrival of the new meatpacker, Great Plains Beef Company. Based on a heightened national demand for industrial and consumer goods, the manufacturing industry should continue to grow in 1977.

Getting off to a strong start in 1970, employment in the cyclical Construction industry faltered during the mini-recession of 1971, then rebounded in 1973 as building of the large Midland Mall shopping center got underway. That project pushed construction employment to record high levels in 1973 and 1974. The job picture was different, however, in 1975 as work on the shopping center ended at the same time a severe recession was holding back new construction projects. 1976 brought more of the same but, the outlook for this industry in 1977 is bright. A more prosperous national and local economy is sure to have an impact on construction activity - especially residential construction. Of considerable impact now is the huge electrical generating plant being built in Council Bluffs by Iowa Power and Light Company. Another large construction project now taking form is the building of a large shopping center on the east edge of Council Bluffs.

2. Projections (One and Five Year)

a. Overall Trends (continued)

The Midland Mall urban renewal project has also had a substantial impact on the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry. Making room for the large downtown shopping center required the destruction of a significant portion of the Council Bluffs business district. As the buildings came down, retail employment fell. Employment then bounced back the following year as many of the businesses reopened at other locations.

Not surprisingly, retail employment fell during the recession. But, the comeback in 1976 was strong. Propelled by improving economic conditions and the opening of Midland Mall and a number of other stores opening, jobs at the retail level jumped significantly during the year. The mall is having a significant impact. It is being supported by trade from southwest Iowa, Carter Lake, Council Bluffs, and north and south Omaha. Most importantly, Midland Mall is helping to minimize the amount of shopping done in Omaha by Iowa residents.

The big employment gains in the Wholesale and Retail industry were made in 1976. But, 1977 promises to be a prosperous year for the industry. Therefore, expect continued but slower growth this year.

2. Projections (One and Five Year)

b. Occupational Requirements

An estimated 81,820 positions will open in the Omaha-Council Bluffs area during the next five years, an average of 16,364 annually. These jobs will become available because of (1) expected growth in the economy, and (2) the need to replace workers separated from their jobs because of death, retirement, relocation, promotion, etc. About 70% of total openings will be for replacement purposes. Projected openings in specific occupations and occupational groups are presented in Table 3.

Professional, Technical, Kindred: Over 15% of the total openings will be for jobs in this group. There will be substantial growth in the need for medical workers-registered nurses, technicians of all types, etc. While not a growing field, the need for teachers will be considerable-around 3000-for replacement reasons mostly. The demand for social scientists will continue to be sluggish.

Managers, Officials, Proprietors: A little less than 10% of total openings will be for managers, officials, and proprietors. Replacement reasons will account for about two-thirds of those openings, a little less than the overall average. No single occupation dominates this group.

Sales Workers: Only 6.7% of total openings will be for sales workers. Separations will play an important role in the availability of these jobs-nearly three-fourths of all openings will be for that reason. The increasing significance of self service type operations is having a role in the slower rate of growth for sales workers.

TABLE 3

TOTAL PROJECTED OPENINGS
OMAHA STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

	<u>ONE YEAR</u>	<u>FIVE YEARS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	16364	81820	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, KINDRED	2488	12440	15.2
Engineers, Technical	112	560	
Life and Physical Scientists	15	75	
Mathematical Specialists	11	55	
Engineers, Science Technicians	112	560	
Medical Workers, except Technicians	572	2860	
Health Technologists and Technicians	220	1100	
Technicians, except Health	41	205	
Computer Specialists	58	290	
Social Scientists	21	105	
Teachers	600	3000	
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	164	820	
Other Professional, Technical	562	2810	
MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, PROPRIETORS	1538	7690	9.4
Buyers, Sales, Loan Managers	313	1565	
Administrators, Public Inspectors	177	885	
Other Managers, Officials, Proprietors	1048	5240	
SALES WORKERS	1091	5455	6.7
CLERICAL WORKERS	4361	21805	26.6
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	1489	7445	
Office Machine Operators	123	615	
Other Clerical Workers	2749	13745	
CRAFTS AND KINDRED WORKERS	1169	5845	7.1
Construction Crafts Workers	233	1165	
Transportation, Public Utilities Craft	86	430	
Other Crafts, Kindred Workers	850	4250	
OPERATIVES	1527	7635	9.3
Operatives, except Transport	1164	5820	
Transport Equipment Operators	363	1815	
SERVICE WORKERS	3534	17670	21.6
Cleaning Service Workers	749	3745	
Food Service Workers	1096	5480	
Health Service Workers	798	3990	
Personal Service Workers	611	3055	
Protective and Service Workers	173	865	
Private Household Workers	107	535	
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	439	2195	2.7
FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS	217	1085	1.4

2. Projections (One and Five Year)

b. Occupational Requirements (Continued)

Clerical Workers: Jobs in the clerical field will account for nearly 27% of total openings over the next few years. Greatest in demand will be secretaries-344 for growth and 748 for replacement. Also in significant demand will be bookkeepers, cashiers, receptionists and teacher's aides. The number of jobs for stenographers, key punch operators, telephone operators, ticket station agents, and weighers will decline-although replacement workers will still be needed.

Crafts and Kindred Workers: Around 7% of total openings will be in occupations from this group. Growth needs will be substantial - estimated to account for 35% of the available jobs. Significant demand will be shown for carpenters, telephone installers, bakers, inspectors, stationary engineers, and upholsterers. Turnover will be high in the construction craft occupations.

Operatives: There will be an estimated 7635 openings for operatives over the next five years, accounting for 9.3% of total openings. Demand will be high for welders, checkers, packers, assemblers, dressmakers, and servers. There will be a decline in positions for gas station attendants and for butchers, although a more than offsetting number of openings will still be created through separations.

Service Workers: Reflecting the growing importance of the service industry, there will be a considerable need for service workers over the next five years. The 17670 jobs estimated to become available will account for nearly 22% of all openings. Greatest needs will be for lodging cleaners, building cleaners, janitors, bartenders, cooks, waiters, food workers, nurse aides, practical nurses, and hairdressers. In spite of a shrinking number of positions, there will also be a significant need for barbers and child care workers.

2. Projections (One and Five Year)

b. Occupational Requirements (Continued)

Laborers, Except Farm: Because of the nature of these jobs, turnover will be high in this occupational group. About 78% of all openings will be for replacements. Need will be greatest for animal caretakers, construction laborers, material handlers, gardeners and grounds keepers, and stock handlers.

Farmers and Farm Workers: The fewest number of openings will be for positions in this group and these will generally all be for replacement reasons. Positions for farm laborer wage earners will decline because of the increasing mechanization of farm operations.

3. Limitations of Data

- a. DOT and Vocational Education Codes were assigned to the Census occupational titles on the tables. These titles may not always match directly with comparable titles assigned to the codes. Census titles are more inclusive of various occupations than DOT and Vocational Education titles.
- b. Projected needs (both expansion and replacement) should not be regarded as absolute. They should be viewed as indicators of trends in occupational growth and of relative growth among the occupations. Expansion (or contraction) of specific occupations was based upon the extension of past trends. These trends are projected forward with the assumption that economic conditions will remain similar to what they have been in recent years. Replacement is based directly upon expansion. Unforeseen future events could possibly alter the reliability of these occupational projections, both expansion and replacement.
- c. The manpower supply (Active Job Service Applicants) and demand (Average Annual Job Openings) columns on Table 4 are not directly comparable with one another. There are several reasons for this. First, the openings data has been gathered using a "place of work concept". This methodology counts employed individuals in the area where they work regardless of the area where they live. The applicant data, on the other hand, is based upon data which has been gathered using a "place of residence concept". This method counts individuals, employed or unemployed, in the area where they live regardless of the area where they work.

Second, manpower demand is described in terms of the projected number of job openings over a period of one year. Manpower supply, however, is described in terms of the number of Job Service applicants seeking work on a given day, December 31, 1976, for Pottawattamie County residents and January 31, 1977, for Omaha SMSA residents. One must therefore, be cautious in comparing present applicant supply with projected yearly openings.

3. Limitations of Data

c. (Continued)

Third, the number of applicants from the Council Bluffs area should be compared with Omaha SMSA openings only after great caution. Jobseekers from the Council Bluffs area will naturally be competing with Nebraska job hunters for those metropolitan openings.

- d. Because occupational data has been gathered from a variety of sources, each organized differently, the table is not inclusive of all occupations. The emphasis is on comparability of specific occupations and specific occupational groups, rather than on an occupational accounting of total openings and total applicants. Data has therefore been omitted where comparability would not be meaningful.

B. Labor Supply Summary

1. Job Service Applicants

The currently available labor supply for selected occupations shown below was obtained from a tally by occupational code of active applicants (according to the Employment Service Automated Reporting System, ESARS) from Pottawattamie County and from the Omaha SMSA. Based on that tally, the major occupational groups have the following percentile rank with respect to the supply of available workers.

<u>Occupational Groups</u>	<u>Active J.S. Applicants</u>			
	<u>Omaha SMSA</u>	<u>Jan. 31,1977</u>	<u>Pott. Co.</u>	<u>Dec. 31,1976</u>
Professional, Technical, Managerial	2094	14.8%	144	6.7%
Clerical & Sales	3575	25.2%	453	21.2%
Service	2635	18.6%	386	18.1%
Agriculture	105	0.7%	46	2.1%
Processing	490	3.5%	196	9.2%
Machine Trades	735	5.2%	133	6.2%
Bench Work	606	4.3%	131	6.1%
Structural Work	1285	9.1%	250	11.7%
Miscellaneous	<u>2649</u>	<u>18.6%</u>	<u>399</u>	<u>18.7%</u>
TOTAL	14174	100.0%	2138	100.0%

0-1 Professional, Technical, Managerial: Manager trainees are in greatest supply among these occupations. Professional, technical, and managerial occupations account for 14.8% of all the active Omaha SMSA applicants, somewhat in contrast to the 6.7% showing for the Pottawattamie County applicants.

2 Clerical and Sales: About one-fourth of Omaha SMSA applicants are clerical and sales related, with a slightly lower percentage showing for Pottawattamie County applicants. General office clerks, clerk typists, secretaries, cashiers, and receptionists are in greatest supply. High labor turnover and many first time job applicants cause relatively high supply for many occupations found within this group.

B. Labor Supply Summary

1. Job Service Applicants (Continued)

3 Service: Around 18% of Job Service applicants, for both areas, are found in the service occupational group. Supplies of workers will be especially high for two groups: (1) waiters and waitresses and (2) nurse aids and orderlies. Maids (II) and charwomen are also expected to be in considerable supply. Again high turnover and many initial job applicants will help provide abundant supplies in many occupations in this group.

4 Agriculture: The smallest supply of available workers is found among agricultural occupations. Only 0.7% of the Omaha area's applicants are farm oriented.

5 Processing: Processing occupations account for 3.5% of the Omaha and 9.2% of the Council Bluffs area supply. Meat packing workers are in greatest number in this group.

6 Machine Trades: Machine trades include a little over 5% of available workers in both areas. The supplies of applicants are greatest for machinists, auto service mechanics, and auto mechanics.

7 Bench Work: This group comprises 4.3% of total Omaha SMSA applicants, in comparison with 6.1% for only the Council Bluffs area. Production assemblers are in greatest supply in this group.

8 Structural Work: This is the fourth largest group accounting for 9.1% of the available supply of Omaha area workers. Supply is largest for construction workers and welders.

9 Miscellaneous: In this group, supply is by far greatest for store laborers. Other occupations with significant supply include material handlers and tractor-trailer truck drivers. Miscellaneous occupations account for around 19% of the total supply found in both areas.

2. Training Output

Data regarding vocational education programs was not available for Pottawattamie County.

3. Limitations of Data

Currently available labor supply data was obtained from a listing of occupational codes, not titles. Titles were chosen to be most representative of the codes, but may differ from the titles originally assigned each applicant.

It should also be noted that the ESARS active file does not represent the same number of people that are included in unemployment estimates. The active file will contain persons who are already employed and seeking other jobs, those who have moved or otherwise withdrawn from the labor force, and persons who are enrolled in training courses. Also, a number of persons in the Job Service active file may already have found jobs on their own. Most applicants are kept in the active file for 60 days. However, some applicants, such as claimants, disadvantaged, minorities and veterans remain in the file longer, thus inflating current supply.

Furthermore, Job Service applicants will not be inclusive of all possible labor supply. Some people will be looking for work and will not be registered with the local employment service. These individuals may contact private employment agencies or seek employment on their own. Also, the supply data in this report also includes very limited information concerning training supply possibilities.

Comparison by DOT between demand and supply data is limited due to the differences in definitions and grouping of occupations.

III. FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATIONS

On the following page is a list of occupations judged to have an oversupply of applicants, and a list of occupations judged to have an undersupply of applicants. Determinations were based on (1) labor demand and supply data presented, and (2) placement trends at the Council Bluffs and Omaha Job Service offices.

<u>OCCUPATIONAL GROUP</u>	<u>OVERSUPPLY</u>	<u>UNDERSUPPLY</u>
0-1 Professional, Technical, and Managerial	Electrical, Electronic Technicians Drafters Biological Scientists Sociologists Other Social Sciences Dental Assistants College & University Teachers Secondary School Teachers Elementary School Teachers Preschool, Kindergarten Teachers Adult Education Teachers Teachers Aides Editors and Reporters Photographers Radio Announcers Public Relations Specialists Recreation Workers Social Workers	Electrical Engineers Civil Engineers Mechanical Engineers Chemical Engineers Mining Engineers Metallurgical Engineers Computer System Analysts Industrial Engineers Actuaries Statisticians Registered Nurses Radiologic Technologists
2 Clerical and Sales	File Clerks Cashiers Shipping & Receiving Clerks Stock Clerks, Store Keepers	Secretaries Stenographers Bookkeepers Bookkeeping & Billing Machine Operators

<u>OCCUPATIONAL GROUP</u>	<u>OVERSUPPLY</u>	<u>UNDERSUPPLY</u>
2 Clerical and Sales (Cont.)	Messengers & Office Helpers	Billing Clerks
	Mail Handlers, except Post Office	Bill Collectors
	Telephone Operators	
	Receptionists	
	Library Attendants, Assistants	
	Sales Persons, Retail Trade	
	Sales Clerks, Retail Trade	
3 Service	Child Care Workers, except Private	Housekeepers, Private Household
	Food Counter, Fountain Workers	Practical Nurses
	Waiters	
	Barbers	
	Hairdressers, Cosmetologists	
	Attendant-Recreation Amusement	
	Animal Caretakers, except Farm	
	Firefighters	
	Policemen and Detectives	
6 Machine Trades	Drill Press Operators	Machinists and Apprentices
	Aircraft Mechanics	Job & Die Setters, Metal

<u>OCCUPATIONAL GROUP</u>	<u>OVERSUPPLY</u>	<u>UNDERSUPPLY</u>
6 Machine Trades (Cont.)		Tool & Diemakers and Apprentices Blacksmiths Heavy Equipment Mechanics Farm Implement Mechanics Office Machine Repairers Cabinetmakers
7 Bench Work	Assemblers	Furniture, Wood Finishers Upholsterers
8 Structural Work	Telephone Installers, Repairers Carpenter Helpers	Data Processing Machine Repairers
9 Miscellaneous	Truck Drivers Delivery & Route Workers Garage Workers Gas Station Attendants Packers, Wrappers Forklift Operators Warehouse Laborers Stock Handlers Material Handlers	Sign Painters & Letterers

IV. APPENDIX
PROJECTED JOB OPENINGS
AND
EXISTING JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
BY OCCUPATION

D.O.T. CODE	OCCUPATION	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS OMAHA SMSA, 1974 - 1985			ACTIVE JOB SER - VICE APPLICANTS		AVAILABILITY OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS
			Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total	Omaha	Council Bluffs	
0,1	Professional, Technical, Managerial		815	1672	2487			
0	Engineers, Other		3	5	8			Shortage
00	Engineering Science Technicians, nec		12	14	26		0	
001.081	Architects		3	6	9	8	0	
002.081	Engineers, Aero-Astrological	16.0101	1	1	2		0	
003.081	Engineers, Electrical	52.00	19	11	30	4	1	Shortage
003.181	Electrical, Electronic Technicians	16.0107	18	4	22	11	2	Excess
005.081	Engineers, Civil	52.00	15	23	38	3	1	Shortage
007.081	Engineers, Mechanical	52.00	9	6	15	5	0	Shortage
007.181	Mechanical Engineering Technicians	16.0113	1	1	2	5	0	
007.187	Tool Programmer, Numerical	16.0113	1	0	1		0	
007.281	Drafters	17.13	30	12	42	5	0	
008.081	Engineers, Chemical	52.00	1	0	1	2	0	Shortage
010.081	Engineers, Petroleum	16.0116	1	0	1		0	
010.081	Engineers, Mining	16.0114	- 1	0	- 1		0	
011.081	Engineers, Metallurgical	52.00	0	0	0		0	
012.168	Computer Systems Analysts	14.0204	18	5	23	7	0	Shortage
012.168	Other Computer Specialists	14.0204	3	1	4	7	0	
012.168	Operations, Systems Research	14.0204	13	6	19	7	0	
012.188	Engineers, Industrial	52.00	8	8	16	7	1	Shortage
012.288	Industrial Engineering Technicians	16.0111	1	1	2	4	0	
018.	Surveyor Helpers	16.0106	0	0	0		1	
018.188	Surveyors	16.0106	2	3	5		0	

D.O.T. CODE	OCCUPATION	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS OMAHA SMSA, 1974 - 1985			ACTIVE JOB SER- VICE APPLICANTS		AVAILABILITY OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS
			Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total	Omaha	Council Bluffs	
020.088	Mathematicians	52.00	1	0	1	1	0	
020.188	Actuaries	52.00	3	3	6	15	1	Shortage
020.188	Statisticians	52.00	1	4	5		0	Shortage
020.188	Computer Programmers	14.0203	18	12	30		0	
021,023	Physicists and Astronomers	42.00	0	0	0		0	
022.081	Chemists	52.00	6	4	10	3	0	
022.281	Chemical Technicians	16.0105	2	1	3	0	0	
024.081	Geologists	42.00	1	1	2		0	
024.081	Marine Scientists	16.0119	0	0	0		0	
025.088	Atmospheric, Space Scientists	16.0699	0	1	1		0	
02,04	Life Physical Scientists, nec	16.0699	0	0	0			
040.081	Agricultural Scientists	52.00	-1	-1	-1	2	0	
040.081	Agri., Biol., Technicians exc. Health	16.0105	3	7	10		0	
040.081	Foresters, Conservationists	01.06	3	2	5		0	
041.081	Biological Scientists	42.00	1	3	4	12	3	Excess
045.088	Psychologists	39.00	2	3	5	1	0	
045.108	Vocational Education Counselors	39.00	27	21	48		3	
050.088	Economists	42.00	8	7	15	3	0	
054.088	Sociologists	16.0699	0	0	0	0	0	Excess
05	Other Social Scientists	51.00	-1	1	0		0	Excess
070.071	Physicians, MD Osteopaths	39.00	48	43	91			
072.108	Dentists	39.00	22	28	50	1	0	
073.108	Veterinarians	31.00	6	2	8	0	0	
074.181	Pharmacists	52.00	16	29	45	6	0	
075.378	Registered Nurses	07.0301	92	210	302	37	3	Shortage
077.168	Dietitians	39.00	3	7	10	2	0	

D.O.T. CODE	OCCUPATION	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS OMAHA SMSA, 1974 - 1985			ACTIVE JOB SER- VICE APPLICANTS		AVAILABILITY OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS
			Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total	Omaha	Council Bluffs	
078.281	Clinical Lab Technologists, Technicians	07.02	31	52	83	4	0	
078.368	Dental Hygienists	07.0102	8	6	14	15	0	
078.368	Radiologic Technologists, Technicians	07.0404	11	23	34	15	0	Shortage
079.	Therapists	07.	19	17	36			
079.108	Podiatrists	16.0399	4	6	10	5	2	
079.108	Optometrists	39.00	8	7	15		2	
079.108	Chiropractors	39.00	1	3	4		2	
079.378	Dental Assistants	07.0101	21	37	58	74	7	Excess
07	Other Health Technicians	07.99	35	39	74			
090.168	School Administrators, College	51.00	7	5	12		0	
090.228	College and University Teachers	51.00	-32	48	16	7	0	Excess
091.118	School Administrators, Elementary, Sec.	51.00	25	28	53		0	
091.228	Secondary School Teachers	51.00	-8	144	136	32	4	Excess
092.228	Elementary School Teachers	51.00	70	267	337	41	3	Excess
092.228	Preschool, Kindergarten	51.00	6	18	24		3	Excess
096.128	Farm Management Advisors	01.02	-1	1	0		0	
096.128	Home Management Advisors	01.02	1	1	2		0	
099.228	Adult Education Teachers	51.00	5	10	15	2	1	Excess
099.368	Teachers Aide, exc. monitors	14.0601	73	56	129		0	
09	Teachers, nec, exc. College & Universiy	51.00	17	5	72			Excess
100.168	Librarians	51.00	13	41	54	5	0	
100.388	Health Record Technologists, Tech.	14.0499	6	8	14		0	
101,102	Archivists, Curators	52.00	0	0	0	0	0	
110.108	Lawyers	51.00	51	64	115	3	0	
111.108	Judges	51.00	0	3	3		0	
120.108	Clergy	51.00	0	19	19		0	

D.O.T. CODE	OCCUPATION	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS OMAHA SMSA, 1974 - 1985			ACTIVE JOB SER- VICE APPLICANTS		AVAILABILITY OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS
			Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total	Omaha	Council Bluffs	
129.108	Religious, except Clergy	51.00	-1	6	5		0	
130.088	Authors	34.00	1	1	2		0	
132.	Editors and Reporters	34.00	13	22	35	12	1	Excess
142.081	Designers	17.07	6	9	15	14	3	
142.081	Furriers	17.0703	0	1	1		3	
143.062	Photographers	17.09	1	7	8		3	Excess
144,148	Painters and Sculptors	17.07	9	19	26		0	
150.048	Actors	34.00	0	0	0		0	
151.048	Dancers	34.00	0	1	1		0	
152.048	Musicians and Composers	34.00	9	14	23	4	1	
153.348	Athletes and Kindred	34.00	2	7	9	1	0	
159.148	Radio, TV Announcers	34.00	0	1	1		0	Excess
13,14,15	Writers, Artists, Entertainers, nec	34.00	10	4	14			Excess
160.188	Accountants	34.00	28	122	150	37	6	
162.158	Purchasing Agents, Buyers	04.	12	16	28	29	1	
162.158	Buyers, Wholesale Retail	04.08	18	26	44		1	
162.168	Buyers, Shippers, Farm Products	01.0401	6	12	18		0	
163.118	Engineers, Sales	04.12	0	1	1	21	1	
163.118	Sales Managers, except Retail	04.12	27	21	48	21	1	
165.068	Public Relations Specialists	04.01	8	19	27	17	1	Excess
166.169	Personnel Labor Relations	14.06	26	32	58		11	
168.	Inspectors, except Construction, Public	17.99	6	6	12		2	
168.168	Credit Managers	14.0899	8	9	17		0	
168.168	Construction Inspectors, Public	17.2899	3	3	6	12	0	
169.168	Officials, Administrators, Public	14.0801	11	30	41	107	3	
169.168	Office Managers, nec	14.0805	39	59	98	107	3	

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			Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total	Omaha	Council Bluffs	
169.168	Clerical Supervisors	14.0801	14	29	43	107	3	
183,189	Other Managers, Administrators	14.08	234	571	805		12	
185.168	Sales Manager, Retail	04.08	34	37	71	80	9	
186,188	Assessors, Controllers, Public Admin.	17.28	1	4	5		1	
186.118	Bank, Financial Managers	04.04	29	57	86	12	0	
187.118	Health Administrators	04.0913	18	30	48	25	1	
187.118	Officials of Lodges, Unions	04.11	-1	7	6	25	1	
187.118	Recreation Workers	51.00	4	14	18	25	1	Excess
187.168	Funeral Directors	04.15	-2	8	6	70	9	
187.168	Managers, Superintendents, Building	04.17	17	34	51	70	9	
187.168	Restaurants, Cafe, Bar Managers	04.07	19	57	76	70	9	
188.168	Postmasters, Mail Superintendents	51.00	-1	1	0		0	
189.118	Research Workers, nec	14.0499	5	5	10	18	1	
191.287	Real Estate Appraisers	04.17	3	3	6		0	
193.168	Air Traffic Controllers	17.0403	1	1	2		0	
193.282	Radio Operators	34.00	4	5	9		1	
195.108	Social Workers	51.00	6	42	48	54	14	Excess
195.168	Welfare Service Aides	16.0599	7	11	18	17	0	
196.283	Airplane Pilots	16.0601	1	1	2		1	
197.133	Officers, Pilots, Purser, Ship	17.0802	0	0	0		0	
198.168	Railroad Conductors	04.19	3	4	7		0	
199.168	Urban & Regional Planners	51.00	1	0	1		0	
19	Other Technicians, except Health	16.0699	17	11	28			
0,1	Professional, Technical, Kindred, nec							

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			Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total	Omaha	Council Bluffs	
2	Clerical & Sales							
201.	Secretaries	14.0702	344	748	1092			Shortage
202.388	Stenographers	14.0703	-19	29	10	4	24	
203.588	Typists	14.0902	78	310	388	29	0	
206.388	File Clerks	14.0302	1	73	74	77	24	Excess
207.782	Duplication Machine Operators	14.0301	0	2	2		0	
209.588	Clerical Assistant Social Welfare	14.0399	1	8	9	270	32	
209.688	Proofreaders	14.0399	1	5	6		4	
210.388	Bookkeepers	14.0102	35	304	339	113	5	Shortage
21	Other Office Machine Operators	14.0399	6	18	24			
211.468	Cashiers	14.0103	76	270	346	133	15	Excess
212.368	Bank Tellers	14.0105	9	41	50	25	4	
213.382	Computer, Peripheral Equipment	14.0202	11	26	37	38	4	
213.582	Keypunch Operators	14.020201	-23	61	38	65	7	
213.782	Tabulating Machine Operators	14.020201	-1	0	-1		0	
215.388	Bookkeeping, Billing Mach. Operators	14.0104	0	15	15	2	1	Shortage
215.488	Payroll, Time Keeping Clerks	14.0104	14	31	45	9	0	
216.488	Calculating Machine Operators	14.0104	-2	10	8		0	
219.388	Billing Clerks	14.0303	23	38	61	262	0	
219.388	Statistical Clerks	14.0303	1	55	56	262	0	
222.368	Expeditors, Production Controllers	14.05	10	11	21		0	
222.387	Shipping, Receiving Clerks	14.0503	28	34	62	63	5	Excess
222.478	Counter Clerks, except Food	04.08	38	88	126		0	
223.387	Stock Clerks, Store Keepers	14.0504	38	53	91	111	25	Excess
224.487	Weighers	14.0599	-5	8	3		0	
230.868	Telegraph Messengers	14.0405	0	0	0		0	

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			Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total	Omaha	Council Bluffs	
230.878	Messengers and Office Helpers	14.0405	0	13	13	19	5	Excess
231.588	Mail Handlers, except Post Office	14.0403	9	34	43		3	Excess
232.368	Postal Clerks	14.0403	-1	30	29		0	
233.388	Mail Carriers, Post Office	14.0403	-1	17	16		0	
235.862	Telephone Operators	14.0401	-9	113	104	51	11	Excess
236.588	Telegraph Operators	14.0401	-1	1	0		0	
237.368	Receptionists	14.0406	62	150	212	125	25	Excess
239.588	Meter Readers, Utilities	14.0499	3	3	6		0	
240.368	Collectors, Bill and Account	04.08	2	6	8	4	0	Shortage
241.168	Insurance Adjusters, Examiners	04.13	14	18	32		0	
249.268	Enumerators and Interviewers	14.0499	0	11	11	8	0	
249.368	Estimators, Investigators	14.99	11	50	61	60	2	
249.368	Library Attendants, Assistants	14.0499	8	35	43		1	Excess
24.	Miscellaneous Clerical	14.0399	325	356	681			
250.258	Insurance Agents, Brokers	04.13	25	71	96	7	2	
250.358	Real Estate Agents, Brokers	04.17	18	53	71	6	1	
251.258	Stock and Bond Sales Agents	04.04	5	9	14		0	
258.358	Advertising Agents, Sales Workers	04.01	8	10	18	5	0	
276.358	Sales Person, Service & Construction	04.09				20	0	
289.158	Sales Representative, Manufacturing	04.12					0	
289.158	Sales Representative, Wholesale Trade						0	
289.358	Hucksters and Peddlers	04.20	3	31	34	138	6	
289.458	Sales Persons, Retail Trade	04.08				131	23	Excess
28	Sales Workers, nec	04.						Excess
290.478	Sales Clerks, Retail Trade	04.08				14	33	Excess
291.858	Newspaper Carriers and Vendors	04.08	-3	2	1		0	

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			Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total	Omaha	Council Bluffs	
294.258	Auctioneers	04.08	0	1	1		0	
297.458	Demonstrators	04.08	3	13	16		0	
298.081	Decorators, Window Dressers	04.01	7	21	28		0	
299.381	Carpet Installers	17.1099	3	5	8		2	
3	Service							
302.887	Launderers, Private Household	09.0202	-5	4	-1		0	
303.138	Housekeepers, Private Household	09.0205	-2	8	6	4	0	Shortage
305.281	Cooks, Private	09.0203	0	2	2	2	0	
306.878	Private Household Cleaners, Servants	09.0205	-11	50	39	26	5	
307.878	Child Care Workers, Private	09.0201	-32	93	61	21	13	
307.878	Child Care Workers, except Private	09.0201	88	124	212		13	Excess
30.	Private Household Workers, nec	09.02						
311.878	Waiters' Assistants (Busing)	17.2904	13	20	33		70	
311.878	Food Counter, Fountain Workers	17.2904	15	61	76		70	Excess
311.878	Waiters	17.2904	97	298	395		70	Excess
312.878	Bartenders	17.2904	40	64	104	118	18	
313,314, 315	Cooks, except Private	17.2902	88	202	290	193	24	
316.884	Meat Cutters, Butchers, exc. Mfg.	17.2903	1	13	14	22	4	
317,319	Food Workers, nec	17.2904	21	112	133	51	5	
318.887	Dishwashers	17.2902	14	52	66		51	
320.138	Boarding, Lodging Housekeepers	04.11	5	13	18		0	
321.138	Housekeepers, except Private	09.0205	4	26	30		1	
323.887	Lodging Quarters Cleaners, except Pvt.	09.0205	39	62	101	136	15	
324.878	Baggage Porters, Bellhops	04.11	-1	3	2	0		
330.371	Barbers	17.2601	-28	122	94		0	Excess

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			Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total	Omaha	Council Bluffs	
332.271	Hairdressers, Cosmetologists	17.2602	17	174	191	27	3	Excess
332.271	Personal Service Apprentice	17.2602						
338.381	Embalmers	07.0909	0	0	0		0	
341.368	Attendant, Recreation, Amusement	04.18	3	11	14		1	Excess
344.878	Ushers, Recreation, Amusement	04.18	0	1	1		0	
352.878	Flight Attendants	04.19	1	1	2	1	0	
354.878	Lay Midwives	07.0302	0	0	0		0	
354.878	Practical Nurses	07.0302	123	169	292		0	Shortage
354.878	Health Trainees	07.0301	-2	2	0		0	
355.878	Health Aides, except Nursing	07.0904	36	57	93		54	
355.878	Nurse Aides, Orderlies	07.0303	135	219	354	297	54	
355.878	School Monitors	09.0201	6	3	9	297	54	
355.878	Therapy Assistants	07.04				297	54	
356.874	Animal Caretakers, except Farm	01.99	29	35	64		4	Excess
359.	Attendant Personal Service	04.11	3	15	18		18	
361,362	Laundry, Dry Clean Operators	17.16					9	
363.782	Clothing Ironers, Pressers	17.16	-1	13	12	14	1	
365.381	Shoe Repairers	17.3402	0	5	5		0	
366.878	Bootblacks	17.2699	0	0	0		0	
371.	Crossing Guards, Bridge Tenders	17.2802	0	0	0		0	
372.868	Guards	17.2802	7	62	69	70	10	
373.884	Firefighters	17.2801	20	7	27		0	Excess
375.268	Policemen and Detectives	17.2802	43	25	68	11	1	Excess
377.868	Marshalls and Constables	17.2802	1	1	2		0	
377.868	Sheriffs and Bailiffs	17.2802	3	4	7		0	
381.887	Building Interior Cleaners	17.11	82	150	232		35	

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			Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total	Omaha	Council Bluffs	
382.884	Janitors and Sextons	17.11	122	296	418	16	3	
388.868	Elevator Operators	17.2699	-4	9	5		0	
3	Service Workers, nec	17.						
4	Farming & Related							
407.884	Gardeners, Groundskeepers	01.05	22	64	86	33	1	Excess
409.168	Farm Managers	01.0104	5	4	9		0	
421.181	Farmers (Owners & Tenants)	01.01	-35	188	153		1	
421.883	Farm Laborers, Wage Workers	01.01	-14	26	12		7	
421.883	Farm Laborers, Self-employed	01.01	3	1	4		7	
421.883	Farm Laborers, Unpaid Family	01.01	8	28	36		7	
429.131	Farm Supervisors	01.01	1	2	3		0	
431.884	Fishers, Hunters and Trappers	17.08	0	0	0		0	
4	Farmers and Farm Workers, nec	01.01						
5	Processing							
500.380	Metal Platers	17.2399	2	3	5		1	
504.782	Heat Treaters, Annealers	17.24					0	
512,514	Furnace Tenders, Smelters, Pourers	17.2301	3	2	5		0	
518.381	Molders, Metal	17.2301				3	0	
518.381	Molders, Apprentices	17.2301				3	0	
521.782	Millers, Grain, Flour, Feed	04.06					0	
525.381	Meat Cutters, Butchers	01.0401					8	
526.781	Bakers	17.2901	3	24	27		0	
550.885	Mixing Operatives	01.0202	-1	2	1		1	
582.782	Dyers	17.3399	0	0	0		0	
589.687	Graders, Sorters-Manufacturing	14.0503					0	
6	Machine Trades							

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			Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total	Omaha	Council Bluffs	
600.280	Pattern and Model Makers	17.2302				12	5	
600.280	Machinists	17.2302				12	5	Shortage
600.280	Machinists Apprentices	17.2302				12	5	Shortage
600.380	Job and Die Setters, Metal	17.2302				4	0	Shortage
601.280	Tool, Diemakers	17.2307				3	2	Shortage
601.280	Tool, Diemakers Apprentices	17.2307				3	2	Shortage
603.885	Grinding Machine Operatives	17.2303	3	4	7	2	0	
604,605	Lathe, Milling Machine Operatives	17.2303	5	4	9		0	
604.885	Precision Machine Operatives	17.2303				3	0	
606.782	Drill Press Operatives	17.2303	1	4	5	7	2	Excess
609.684	Checkers, Examiners, Manufacturing	17.99					1	
610.381	Blacksmiths	17.2399					0	Shortage
612.	Forge and Hammer Operators	17.2399					0	
613.782	Rollers and Finishers, Metal	17.2399					0	
613.782	Heaters, Metal	17.2399	0	0	0		0	
615.782	Punch Stamping Press Operatives	17.2303	0	4	4	18	0	
619.381	Inspectors, Other	17.24	2	17	19		0	
620.281	Auto Mechanics	17.0302				118	23	
620.281	Auto Mechanics Apprentices	17.0302				118	23	
620.281	Heavy Equip. Mech., incl. Diesel	17.100301				118	23	Shortage
621.281	Flight Engineers	17.0402	0	0	0	24	7	
621.281	Aircraft Mechanics	17.0401					7	Excess
622.381	Railroad, Car Shop Repair	17.12					5	
624.281	Farm Implement Mechanic	01.0301					1	Shortage
633.281	Office Machine Repairers	17.06					2	Shortage
637.281	Air Cond., Heating, Refrig. Mechanic	17.01				19	3	

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			Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total	Omaha	Council Bluffs	
38.281	Millwrights	17.1099				21	5	
38.884	Mechanics Appren. except Auto	17.22				0	0	
2,63	Other Mechanics and Repairers	17.						
51.782	Pressmen, Plate Printers	17.1902				27	5	
51.782	Press Printers Apprentices	17.1902					5	
60.280	Cabinetmakers	17.3601	1	5	6	2	0	Shortage
67.782	Sawyers	17.3601	7	7	14	1	1	
77.782	Stone Cutters, Stone Carvers	17.1004	0	0	0		0	
80.885	Carding, Lapping, Combing	17.3399	0	0	0		0	
82.885	Spinners, Twisters, Winders	17.3399	0	0	0		0	
83.782	Weavers	17.3399	0	0	0		0	
84,685, 689	Knitters, Loopers, Toppers	17.3399	0	0	0	1	0	
85	Other Textile Operatives	17.3399	0	0	0		0	
90.885	Shoemaking Mach. Operatives	17.3401	0	0	0	2	1	
99.782	Riveters and Fasteners	17.2304	1	2	3		0	
99.887	Oilers, Greasers, except Auto	17.2304	0	1	1		0	
6	Machine Operatives, Misc. Spec.	17.23						
7	Bench Work							
700,715	Jewelers, Watchmakers	42.00	0	4	4		0	
704.381	Engravers, except Photoengravers	17.2399	0	0	0		0	
705.884	Filers, Polishers, Sanders, Buffers	17.2399	3	4	7	2	2	
706.887	Assemblers	17.2304	60	95	155	83	31	Excess
711,713	Opticians, Lens Grinders, Polishers	17.2101	15	9	24		3	
712.381	Dental Laboratory Technicians	07.0103	2	8	10		1	
720.281	Radio, Television Repairers	17.15				8	2	

D.O.T. CODE	OCCUPATION	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS OMAHA SMSA, 1974 - 1985			ACTIVE JOB SER- VICE APPLICANTS		AVAILABILITY OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS
			Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total	Omaha	Council Bluffs	
724.	Winding Operatives, nec	17.1502					0	
730.381	Piano, Organ Tuners, Repairers	17.210102	0	2	2		0	
763.381	Furniture, Wood Finishers	17.3699	-1	1	0		1	Shortage
764.687	Inspectors, Log and Lumber	17.3699	0	0	0		0	
780.884	Upholsterers	17.34	2	19	21	8	5	Shortage
781.887	Cutting Operatives	17.3399					1	
784.281	Milliners	17.3399	0	1	1		0	
785.381	Dressmakers, except Factory	09.0202	-1	23	22		7	
785.381	Tailors	17.3302	1	5	6		7	
786.782	Sewers and Stitchers	17.3399	10	49	59		4	
8	Structural Work							
801.781	Structural Metal Craft Workers	17.1099				10	2	
804.281	Sheetmetal Workers, Tinsmiths	17.2305				7	0	
804.281	Sheetmetal Apprentices	17.2305					0	
805.281	Boilermakers	17.1099					0	
807.381	Auto Body Repairers	17.0301				30	7	
807.884	Auto Accessories Installers	17.0303					0	
81	Welders, Flame Cutters	17.2306	32	34	66			
814.884	Solderers	17.2306	0	6	6		0	
821.381	Elec. Power Line Installers, Repairers	17.1402	5	2	7		0	
822.381	Telephone Installers, Repairers	17.14	34	26	60	10	1	Excess
824.281	Electricians	17.1002				30	6	
824.281	Electricians Apprentices	17.1002					6	
827.281	Household Appliance Mechanics	17.02				3	1	
828.281	Data Processing Mach. Repairers	16.0108				42	2	Shortage
829.381	Telephone Line Installers, Splicers	17.14	-1	1	0		0	

D.O.T. CODE	OCCUPATION	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS OMAHA SMSA, 1974 - 1985			ACTIVE JOB SER- VICE APPLICANTS		AVAILABILITY OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS
			Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total	Omaha	Council Bluffs	
840.781	Painters, Construction & Maintenance	17.1005				64	3	
840.781	Painter Apprentices	17.1005					3	
840.781	Painters, Manufactured Articles	17.1005	3	10	13		3	
841.781	Paper Hangers	17.1005					0	
842.781	Plasterers	17.1006					0	
842.781	Plasterers Apprentices	17.1006					0	
842.884	Dry Wall Installers, Lathers	17.1008	5	3	8	18	1	
844.884	Cement, Concrete Finishers	17.1099	4	3	7	31	9	
850.883	Bulldozer Operators	17.1003	2	3	5	6	1	
859.281	Blasters	17.1099	0	0	0		0	
859.782	Drillers, Earth	17.1003	0	1	1		0	
859.883	Excavating, Grading Mach. Operators	17.1003				28	14	
860.381	Carpenters & Carpenters Apprentices	17.1001	18	56	74	57	17	
860.887	Carpenters Helpers	17.1001	2	3	5	17	7	Excess
861.381	Brickmasons and Stone Masons & Appren.	17.1004	5	7	12	14	1	
861.781	Tilesetters	17.1004					1	
862.381	Plumbers, Pipefitters	17.1007				20	0	
862.381	Plumbers, Pipefitters Apprentices	17.1007					0	
863.884	Asbestos, Insulation Installers	17.1099	2	1	3	6	1	
864.781	Floor Layers, exc. Tile Setters	17.1009					0	
865.781	Glaziers	17.1009	5	3	8		0	
866.381	Roofer and Slaters	17.1010				25	6	
869.884	Constr. Labr. exc. Carp. Helpers	17.10				62	15	
8	Crafts Apprentices, nec	17.1099						
8	Crafts Kindred Workers, nec	17.1099	-1	6	5			
9	Miscellaneous							
904.883	Teamsters	04.19	0	0	0	124	30	
905.883	Truck Drivers (Heavy)	04.19	65	106	171	295	46	Excess

AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
OMAHA SMSA, 1974 - 1985

ACTIVE JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS

D.O.T. CODE	OCCUPATION	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CODE	AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS			ACTIVE JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS		AVAILABILITY OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS
			Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total	Omaha	Council Bluffs	
906.883	Delivery & Route Workers	04.19	32	52	84	114	15	Excess
909.887	Garbage Collectors	51.00	9	7	16		0	
910.383	Locomotive Engineers	40.00	6	12	18		1	
910.383	Locomotive Fire Tender	40.00					1	
910.868	Conductors and Operators, Urban Rail	04.19	0	0	0		0	
910.887	Railroad Switch Operators	50.00	-5	8	3		0	
911.883	Boat Operators	17.0802	0	0	0		0	
911.887	Sailors and Deckhands	17.0801	0	0	0		0	
913.463	Bus Drivers	04.19	9	32	41	32	5	
913.463	Taxicab Drivers, Chauffeurs	04.19	3	12	15		5	
915.867	Garage Workers, Gas Station Attendants	04.16	22	28	50	55	28	Excess
915.878	Parking Attendants	04.03	1	12	13		0	
919.168	Dispatchers, Starter Vehicle	14.0505	6	13	19		3	
919.368	Ticket, Station, Express Agents	04.19	-4	9	5		0	
919.883	Rail Shuttle Oprs., Mine, Fact. Log.					14	0	
919.887	Vehicle, Washer and Equip. Cleaners	17.11				26	5	
920.885	Packers, Wrappers, exc. Meat Produce	17.99	13	83	96	33	11	Excess
920.885	Bottling, Canning Operatives	17.2999	4	10	14	33	11	
920.887	Prod. Grader, Packer exc. Farm	17.99	0	0	0	207	18	
920.887	Meat Wrappers, Retail	17.99	3	9	12	207	18	
921.883	Crane, Derrick and Hoist Operators	17.100302	3	6	9	3	3	
922.883	Fork Lift, Tow Motor Operators	04.06	20	11	31	101	22	Excess
922.887	Longshore Workers, Stevedores	04.20	1	1	2	328	102	
922.887	Warehouse Laborers, nec	04.20				328	102	Excess
922.887	Stock Handlers	04.20	42	63	105		102	Excess
929.887	Frnt., Material Handlers	04.19	-1	41	40	386	65	Excess

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			Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total	Omaha	Council Bluffs	
932.884	Railroad Brake Operators	04.03	2	3	5		0	
939.281	Mine Operatives, nec	17.24					0	
940.884	Timber Cutting, Logging Workers	01.0601	0	0	0		0	
950.782	Stationary Engineers	17.32	1	35	36	1	1	
951.885	Furnace Tenders, Stokers, except Metal	17.32	0	3	3		0	
952.782	Power Station Operators	17.32	2	1	3		1	
960.382	Motion Picture Projectionists	16.0108	1	2	3		0	
970.381	Sign Painters and Letterers	17.07	1	4	5		0	Shortage
972.382	Photoengravers, Lithographers	17.19	-2	2	0		1	
973.381	Compositors, Typesetters	17.19	-8	20	12	3	0	
973.381	Printing, Appren. exc. Press	17.1901					0	
974.975	Electrotypers, Stereotypers	17.0901	0	0	0		0	
976.886	Photographic Process Workers	17.0901	3	11	14		0	
977.884	Bookbinders	17.1906						
9	Trans. Equip. Operatives, nec	04.19						
9	Other Laborers	17.						Excess
	Production Supervisors	17.99						
	Operatives, nec	17.						

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